19. (New) The *in vitro* modified T cell of Claim 18, wherein the transfecting and stimulating are performed simultaneously.

20. (New) The *in vitro* modified T cell of Claim 19, wherein the transfecting is performed after the stimulating.

21. (New) The *in vitro* modified T cell of Claim 18, which is produced by

isolating a lymphocyte from whole blood, the spleen, or a lymph node, wherein the lymphocyte is an irradiated donor T cell, an irradiated cell which expresses a dominant MHC molecule, or a recipient T cell;

culturing a cell line which produces a retrovirus that is suitable for gene transfer and which expresses a therapeutic gene; and

transferring the therapeutic gene into the graft recipient-specific T cell by culturing a mixed lymphocyte culture with the cell line which produces the retrovirus; or by contacting a mixed lymphocyte culture with a supernatant obtained from a culture of the cell line which produces the retrovirus, wherein the mixed lymphocyte culture comprises a donor T cell or cell which expresses a dominant MHC molecule with a recipient T cell.

22. (New) The *in vitro* modified T cell of Claim 21, wherein the retrovirus is a moloney murine leukaemia virus or a lentivirus.

23. (New) The *in vitro* modified T cell of Claim 21, wherein the therapeutic gene is transferred into the graft recipient-specific T cell by culturing a mixed lymphocyte culture with the cell line which produces the retrovirus.

24. (New) The *in vitro* modified T cell of Claim 21, wherein the therapeutic gene is transferred into the graft recipient-specific T cell by contacting a mixed lymphocyte culture with a supernatant obtained from a culture of the cell line which produces the retrovirus.

25. (New) The *in vitro* modified T cell of Claim 18, which is produced by

isolating a lymphocyte from whole blood, the spleen, or a lymph node, wherein the

lymphocyte is an irradiated donor T cell, an irradiated cell which expresses a dominant MHC molecule, or a recipient T cell; and

transferring the therapeutic gene into the graft recipient-specific T cell by incubating a mixed lymphocyte culture with a liposome formulation containing the therapeutic gene; or by treating a mixed lymphocyte culture with a gene gun containing the therapeutic gene, wherein the mixed lymphocyte culture comprises a donor T cell or cell which expresses a dominant MHC molecule with a recipient T cell.

26. (New) The *in vitro* modified T cell of Claim 25, wherein the therapeutic gene is transferred into the graft recipient-specific T cell by incubating a mixed lymphocyte culture with a liposome formulation containing the therapeutic gene.

27. (New) The *in vitro* modified T cell of Claim 25, wherein the therapeutic gene is transferred into the graft recipient-specific T cell by treating a mixed lymphocyte culture with a gene gun containing the therapeutic gene.

28. (New) The *in vitro* modified T cell of Claim 18, wherein the therapeutic gene is a cytokine, an interleukin, a notch-ligand, a notch receptor, or a cell-protective gene.

29. (New) The *in vitro* modified T cell of Claim 18, wherein the therapeutic gene is IL-4, IL-10, viral IL-10, IL-12p40, IL-13, hemoxygenase-1, CTLA-4, hSerrate-1, hDelta-1, notch 1-4, bcl-2, bcl-xl, or bag-1.

30. (New) A process for generating a gene modified T-cell, comprising

stimulating a T cell of a graft recipient in-vitro with a cell of a graft donor or with a cell which expresses a dominant MHC molecule to obtain a graft recipient-specific T cell; and

transfecting a immunomodulatory therapeutic gene into the graft recipient-specific T cell.

31. (New) The process of Claim 30, wherein the transfecting and stimulating are

performed simultaneously.

32. (New) The process of Claim 30, wherein the transfecting is performed after the stimulating.

33. (New) The process of Claim 30, wherein the T cell of the graft recipient, the T cell of the graft donor, and/or the cell which is expresses a dominant MHC molecule is an isolated lymphocyte from whole blood, the spleen, or a lymph node.

34. (New) The process of Claim 30, wherein the isolated lymphocyte is irradiated.

35. (New) The process of Claim 30 wherein the therapeutic gene is transferred to the graft recipient-specific T cell by culturing a cell line which produces a retrovirus that is suitable for gene transfer and which expresses a therapeutic gene; and

transferring the therapeutic gene into the graft recipient-specific T cell by culturing a mixed lymphocyte culture with the cell line which produces the retrovirus; or by contacting a mixed lymphocyte culture with a supernatant obtained from a culture of the cell line which produces the retrovirus, wherein the mixed lymphocyte culture comprises a donor T cell or cell which expresses a dominant MHC molecule with a recipient T cell.

36. (New) The process of Claim 35, wherein the retrovirus is a moloney murine leukaemia virus or a lentivirus.

37. (New) The process of Claim 35, wherein the therapeutic gene is transferred into the graft recipient-specific T cell by culturing a mixed lymphocyte culture with the cell line which produces the retrovirus.

38. (New) The process of Claim 35, wherein the therapeutic gene is transferred into the graft recipient-specific T cell by contacting a mixed lymphocyte culture with a supernatant obtained from a culture of the cell line which produces the retrovirus.

39. (New) The process of Claim 30, wherein the T cell is isolated from whole blood, the spleen, or a lymph node; and where the method further comprises

transferring the therapeutic gene into the graft recipient-specific T cell by incubating a mixed lymphocyte culture with a liposome formulation containing the therapeutic gene; or by treating a mixed lymphocyte culture with a gene gun containing the therapeutic gene, wherein the mixed lymphocyte culture comprises a donor T cell or cell which expresses a dominant MHC molecule with a recipient T cell and at least one cell of the mixed lymphocyte culture is an irradiated cell.

40. (New) The method of Claim 36, wherein the therapeutic gene is transferred into the graft recipient-specific T cell by incubating a mixed lymphocyte culture with a liposome formulation containing the therapeutic gene.

41. (New) The method of Claim 36, wherein the therapeutic gene is transferred into the graft recipient-specific T cell by treating a mixed lymphocyte culture with a gene gun containing the therapeutic gene.

42. (New) The method of Claim 30, wherein the therapeutic gene is a cytokine, an interleukin, a notch-ligand, a notch receptor, or a cell-protective gene.

43. (New) The method of Claim 30, wherein the therapeutic gene is IL-4, IL-10, viral IL-10, IL-12p40, IL-13, hemoxygenase-1, CTLA-4, hSerrate-1, hDelta-1, notch 1-4, bcl-2, bcl-xl, or bag-1.

44. (New) A method of treating a patient for allogenic graft rejection, comprising administering the *in vitro* modified T cell of Claim 18 to the allogenic graft in the individual.

45. (New) The method of Claim 44, wherein the administration of the *in vitro* modified T cell induces and/or maintains a tolerance to the allogenic graft.

46. (New) The method of Claim 44, wherein a T cell of the graft recipient is stimulated.

47. (New) The method of Claim 44, wherein the therapeutic gene is a cytokine, an interleukin, a notch-ligand, a notch receptor, or a cell-protective gene.

48. (New) The method of 44, wherein the therapeutic gene is IL-4, IL-10, viral IL-10, IL-12p40, IL-13, hemoxygenase-1, CTLA-4, hSerrate-1, hDelta-1, notch 1-4, bcl-2, bcl-xl, or bag-1.